

Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE BAWNS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.



The Modest Report.

A supercilious nabob in the East
Naughty, being great, pure proud, being
rich,
A governor, or general at least,
I have forgotten which—
Had in his family a noble youth,
Who went it from England in his patron's suite
An unassuming body, and in truth,
A list of decent parts, and good report.
The youth had sense and spirit;
But yet with all his sense,
Excessive diffidence
Obscured his merit.

One day at table, flushed with pride and wine,
His Honor proudly free, severely merry,
Conceited it would be vastly fine
To crack a joke upon his Secretary
"Young man," said he, "by what art, craft or
trade,
Did your good father gain his livelihood?"
"He was a saddler sir," modestus said;
"And in his line was reckoned good."
"A saddler, sir, and taught you Greek,
Instead of teaching you to sew;
And why did not your father make
A sad far, pray, of you?"

Each parasite, then, as in duty bound,
The joke applauded, and the laugh went round
At length Modestus, bowing low,
Said (craving pardon if too free he made)
"Sir, by your leave fair would I know
Your father's trade!"
"My father's trade?—by heavens that's too bad!
My father's trade?—why blockhead thou art mad!
My father's trade did never stoop so low—
He was a gentleman I'd have you know!"
"Excuse the liberty I take,"
Modestus said with a chuckle on his brow,
"Pay why did not your father make
A gentleman of you?"

AN EXEMPLIFICATION OF TRUE CHRISTIAN HONESTY.

The following line of Pope,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God,"
has been pronounced unworthy of that celebrated poet, for as much as honesty is but a vulgar virtue, as common to the meanest as to the greatest abilities. Honesty, though commendable, is so far from being one of the noblest of human qualities, that the honest man may, nevertheless, be but a plain simple man, of contracted intellect, of very little education, and of a low condition. This the noblest work of God! By upon such nonsense!

Now, to adjust this matter between the poet and the critic, it will be necessary to take a cursory view of the different standards of honesty, according to one or other of which, reputedly honest men square their conduct, and adjust the different principles by which they are governed.

Men sometimes act honestly from policy, rather than from a principle of probity. They believe, and believe aright, that "honesty is the best policy." According to this sound maxim, they mean to act, and they greatly find their account in it. In short, none are wiser in their generation than those who are honest altogether from policy. While carefully minding to keep themselves within the hedge of the law, they, without mercy or pity, take every advantage that the law will let them. These are your hard honest men, who are honest merely for their own safety and profit, and are just as selfish in their honesty as in every thing else. True enough, the poet is worthy of reprehension if he meant them. But though the fear of disgrace or punishment, and the desire of a fair character, may give birth to a creditable but contracted and sparing kind of honesty, which has in it nothing of the dignity of virtue; yet the truly honest man, however low in circumstances or mean in parts, is one of Virtue's nobility.

The truly honest man would be just as honest without law as with it. Guided by the paramount authority of conscience, he neither withholds aught nor exacts aught on the mere plea that civil law is on his side.

The truly honest man is he who makes it a cardinal point to do to others as he would be done unto; and who decides with justice, when self-interest and justice are in opposite scales.

The truly honest man is never ostentatious of his honesty. Ostentation of it is always an ill sign; it looks like putting on a patch to hide a blotch.

But enough of definition. One good example is worth a score of definitions; and the following example all will allow to be a good one. The anecdote is given in St. Pierre's Studies of Nature:

"In the last war in Germany, a captain of the cavalry was ordered out on a foraging party. He put himself at the head of his troops, and marched to the quarter assigned him. It was a solitary valley in which hardly any thing but wags could be seen. In the midst of it stood a little cottage; on perceiving it, he went up and knocked at the door; out

comes an ancient Hernouten,* with a beard silvered by age. "Father," says the officer, "show me a field where I can set my troops a-foraging." "Presently," replied the Hernouten. "The good old man walked before, and conducted them out of the valley. After a quarter of an hour's march, they found a fine field of barley:—"There is the very thing we want," says the captain. "Have patience for a few minutes," replies his guide, "and you shall be satisfied." They went on, and at the distance of about a quarter of a league farther, they arrived at another field of barley. The troop immediately dismounted, cut down the grain, trussed it up, and re-mounted. The officer, upon this, says to his conductor, "Father, you have given your self and us unnecessary trouble; the first field was much better than this." "Very true, sir," replied the good old man, "but it is mine."

Such an example of honesty, I repeat, is worth a score of definitions. Here we behold the express form and visage of genuine Christian honesty, acting on the principle of loving one's neighbor as one's self. And what though the exemplar was an obscure and lowly man, distinguished neither for parts nor learning? In the moral frame of his mind there was a nobleness of heavenly origin; a nobleness far superior to eminent natural parts, which belong alike to the best and the worst of human beings.

Compare this humble Hernouten, or Moravian, with the illustrious chieftains who figured in that German war, and whose bloody deeds are emblazoned on the page of history. Compare his disinterestedness with their selfishness; his philanthropy with their greedy avarice; and fell ambition; his tender and scrupulous regard to the rights of his neighbor with their unfeeling spirit of plunder and rapine;—and judge which party is entitled to stand higher on the scale of genuine honor.

One of the best religious confessions extant, is that of Zaccheus, a rich publican, who probably had been not a little dishonest and extortionate: "Lord, one half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him four-fold." This is practical orthodoxy.

* Of the Moravians see commonly called the United Brethren.

Extract from Napoleon and his Times.
"The Emperor's tent was pitched on the field of battle (Bantzen) near a solitary inn, which had been the head-quarters of the Emperor Alexander during the two preceding days.

"I will now," pursued the Duke de Vicenza, "relate to you a circumstance which is very honorable to a man whom I know highly respect;—I allude to our excellent Larrey. An immense ambulance had been established at a little distance from head-quarters. In the evening the Emperor visited it, with the view of stimulating, by his presence, the zeal of the surgeons, whose number was very small in proportion to the multitude of wounded. The Emperor remarked that many of the young conscripts had lost two fingers of the right hand; and it struck him that they had mutilated themselves purposely for the sake of evading military service. Larrey decidedly pronounced the suspicion to be unfounded. The Emperor, nevertheless, retained his opinion, and in a tone of great displeasure, declared that every man who might be guilty of such disgraceful cowardice should be shot.

"It was a serious affair; and there could be no doubt of the necessity of checking so dangerous an example by severe punishment. Larrey, with his characteristic humbling and generous feelings, took up the defence of his patients; but unluckily, his defence did not appear to be grounded on convincing proofs. The Emperor, with his accustomed pertinacity, determined to inquire into the matter, and the result was the confirmation of his belief that the wounds, which were all uniform, were not the result of accident. Larrey suffered the word *injustice* to escape him. The Emperor turned pale with anger; but he suppressed all expression of his displeasure. Larrey, as if inspired by a sudden thought, cast his eyes towards some poor creatures who were creeping about the ambulance. "Come hither, conscripts!" said he, in his gentlest tone of voice. Even now, I can scarcely refrain from laughing, when I think of Larrey turning up his sleeves to his elbows, and armed with his bistoury, running eagerly towards the soldiers, who shrank back in alarm, exclaiming—"We are not wounded, Doctor!" Larrey pursued them, and seizing one of them by the arm, dragged him forward, saying: "Come this way, blockheads. Now load your muskets and range yourselves in three ranks, the foremost kneeling, and fire. Obey me without delay, or I will cut off your ears." Now, sir, observe, if you please." Larrey, with his bistoury, running eagerly towards the soldiers, who shrank back in alarm, exclaiming—"We are not wounded, Doctor!" Larrey pursued them, and seizing one of them by the arm, dragged him forward, saying: "Come this way, blockheads. Now load your muskets and range yourselves in three ranks, the foremost kneeling, and fire. Obey me without delay, or I will cut off your ears."

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comes an old lad, never mind—come with me, I'll dress your wound; it will be healed in a few days. It is nothing at all."

"The proof was convincing. The uniform wounds observable in the right hands of the soldiers, had all been caused by the hurry and unskillfulness with which the young conscripts discharged their muskets. They held them in too inclined a position, and consequently the balls frequently struck the hands of the soldiers who were kneeling in the foremost rank.

"Larrey," said the Emperor, "you are a clever and an excellent fellow! I am very glad that you have proved me to be in the wrong; but at the same time—"

"At the same time, Sire," interrupted Larrey, without ceremony, "let every man mind his own business."

"The Emperor could not refrain from laughing."

mind, my lad, never mind—come with me, I'll dress your wound; it will be healed in a few days. It is nothing at all."

"Excuse [said the young man] my declining your handsome offer; you are in fact much more indebted to the exertions of my dog than to me."

"Well then, [said the gentleman] I will give you a thousand rubles for your dog."

"A quarter of an hour ago [replied the young man] I did not think him worth a thousand rubles; but he has saved the life of a human being; I would not take a thousand for him."

The young man then rushed into the crowd of spectators, and the enraptured father and mother could not by any inquiry find out who he was.

The Emperor Alexander was informed of the affair, and was desirous to discover the young man; but the search he ordered to be made, although diligently pursued, was fruitless.

From the Old Monthly Magazine.

THE CUP OF POISON.

Weevil, unfortunate as he was in his jokess, was not less so in his more serious attempts; his whole career was one grand mistake—eloping with a sweet young lady who was reported "to be a fortune," he discovered too late to retract that she was the dowerless daughter of an extravagant insolvent. To add to his disappointment, Mrs. Weevil proved an incorrigible shrew, whose eloquent tongue annoyed him unceasingly.

Proud, however, of his boasted talents and abilities, Weevil resolved to tame her; and after pondering for some months upon the subject, resolved to put in form the following novel and extraordinary experiment:

Having purchased some white arsenic, upon the paper of which was duly printed "arsenic—poison," he consigned the deleterious mineral to the flames, and replenished the envelope with white sugar. Watching his opportunity when Mrs. Weevil was in her tantrums, he calmly proceeded to the closet, and pouring out a cup of milk, mixed up the sweet potion.

"Jane," cried he in a most melancholy tone, stirring up the potion with the fore-finger of his right hand—"Jane, listen to me for a few short moments—I shall not long be a burthen to you."

His look and impressive manner silenced the storm. Quaffing the draught at one gulp, he cast the cup into the grate, and threw the paper on the ground.

"What have you done!" shrieked Mrs. Weevil, snatching up the paper, and turning pale as Parisian marble.

"Poison!" muttered Jesse, with the most thrilling tragedy-look he could assume; and clasping his hands to his face, he buried his head in the cushions of the sofa.

A shriek, followed by an awful silence, ensued. Jesse ventured to peep between his fingers, expecting to see his rib extended on the hearth-rug in a swoon, but she had vanished.

"Where the dickens has she gone?" cried he, rising. "Jane"—no answer. He rested on his elbow and listened. A trampling of many feet upon the stairs aroused him from his posture; and the next moment his better half rushed wildly into the room, followed by three men and the servant maid.

"My dear Mr. Weevil," said the foremost gentleman in black, in whom Jesse recognized a neighboring apothecary—"what could have compelled you to this rash act?"

Weevil was already alarmed by the crowd which he had so unexpectedly brought about his ears.

"What act?" demanded Weevil.

"You have swallowed poison!"

"Nonsense, nonsense!" said Weevil.

"Where is the cup, ma'am?"

"He has thrown it away," replied Mrs. Weevil, sobbing aloud, "but here is the horrible paper."

The apothecary looked at the paper, shook his head, shrugged his shoulders, and then looked significantly at his assistants, who immediately laid violent hands upon the disconcerted Weevil, and threw him upon the sofa.

"What in the devil are you about?" demanded Jesse, glaring wildly upon the medical operator, as he drew a stomach pump from his pocket.

"You must submit, sir," said he, "resistance will avail you nothing."

"Poooh! poooh! nonsense—pon my soul 'twas only a joke!—a mere ruse—don't be a fool!" cried Jesse, struggling.

"May I die if—"

The forcible introduction of the admirable machine put an end to further opposition. Weevil kicked and plunged in vain. The whole operation was admirably performed; and feeble, spiritless and exhausted, the unfortunate patient was left extended on the couch. The apothecary promised to send a composing draught immediately, and left him in the meanwhile to the tender care of his wife, who alternately wept and scolded; winding up her hysterical harangue with a bitter remark upon his cruelty in wishing to leave her unprovided for!

An Uncolored Account of a Colored Duel.

A duel between two darkies—a regular built affair, conducted according to the most strict and pungent provisions of

the code of honor; came off one morning last week. The fight took place with pistols, of the most approved fashion, at sun rise, on a small branch of the Metarie road. We do not know what the origin of the difficulty was, except that one of the parties, to use the phrase of one of the spectators, "was crossed in lub by de oder, and dat him hona mus hab satisfaction."

We have learned, from one who was present at the combat, the particulars as they transpired. They were substantially as follows:

After having taken their stands one of the seconds noticed that owing to their positions, the sunbeams set his principal winking and rolling his eyes. This was a sufficient ground for interfering, and he called out to the other second with

"I say, niggas, I puts my weto on dat poshoun. Is agin de rules ob all de codes of hona I'be eberseen. De freedom of de sun shines rader too sehere, and makes my principal roll him eye altogeter too much."

"Wy, we look here, didnt we clutch up a dollar for de choise ob ground, and didn't I get him myself?"

"Yes, I know you did; but den fair play's a juba, and Ise no notion ob seenin my fren composed upon and lose all de advantage."

"Well, niggga, Ise no notion too, Ise just as good a right to hab no notion as you is, and Ivisits on aculin de matter just as we is—and—"

At this juncture a friendly cloud settled the matter at once by stepping in between the sun and the belligerents. The two first causes again took their positions, and all the little preliminaries being settled, each one took his pistol ready cocked from his second. Both manifested a tolerable degree of spunk, although a bluish paleness spread itself over their black cheeks. The second who was to give out the fatal order which might send them out of this world now took his ground. Raising his voice he began,

"Gentlemen, your time am come."

Both signified their assent.

"Is you ready? Fiah! one, two, tree."

Bang, pop! went both pistols at once, one ball raising a dust right in the middle of the road, while the other took a slantindicular course in among the bystanders, fortunately without hitting any one.

It was now time to interpose, and one of the seconds set himself about it. After a little conversation the challenged darky stepped forward and said to his antagonist,

"Nigga, is you satisfied?"

"I is."

"So is I, and Ise glad to get off so. Next time day catches diu nigga out on sich a foolish exhibition as dis dey'll hab to foich me, dat dey will for sartin."

"Dem's my sentiments, ezactly," retorted the other. "When your immortal instrument of def went off I declar I thought I was a gon child; but Ise so happy now—gosh, let's shake hands and go back to our aborations."

In five minutes time alhands—enemies, friends, darkies, whites and all—were on the road home to work, perfectly satisfied with the sports of the morning. Picayune.

Pensive admirers preferred by the ladies—I have remarked, that the generality of my sex almost invariably prefer those gentlemen who are of a grave and sentimental turn, provided always that the gravity does not proceed from dullness, but from a reflecting cast of mind, which increases their respect while it adds to the interest they experience. I have known a pale face and pensive manner make impressions on female hearts that had successfully resisted the attacks of ruddy countenances and exhilarating gaiety; the possessors of these agreements, being more calculated to arouse than interest, are rarely remembered when absent. Women seldom forget the man who makes them sigh; but rarely recur to him who may have been displayed in his bon mots and good stories. He therefore, who will captivate the fastidious taste of the sex, must eschew too frequent smiles, even though he may have fine teeth, and must likewise avoid occasioning or promoting the exhibition of those pearly ornaments in her he wishes permanently to please.

Lady Blessington.

The following interesting fact is related by Audubon in his Ornithological Biography. In speaking of the Zenaida dove he says: "A man who was once a pirate assured me that several times, while at certain wells dug in the burning, shellish sands of a well known key, which must be here nameless, the soft and melancholy cry of the dove awoke in his breast feelings which had long slumbered, melted his heart to repentance, and caused him to linger at the spot in a state of mind which he only who compares the wretchedness of guilt with him with the happiness of former innocence, can truly feel. He said he never left the place without increased fears of fury, associated as he was, although I believe, by force, with a band of the most desperate villains that ever annoyed the navigation of the Florida coast. So deeply

moved was he by notes of any bird, especially by those of a dove, the only soothing sounds he ever heard during his life of horrors, that through these plaintive notes and them alone, he was induced to escape from his vessel, abandon his turbulent companions, and return to a family deplored his absence. After a parting visit to those wells, and listening once more to the cooings of

EDUCATION.

We met casually some days ago, with an address delivered before a literary society of Williams College, by Edward Everett, Governor of Massachusetts. The subject is education, both individual and general, and well does he descant upon the noble theme. Who indeed does not know that all Mr. Everett's productions are "scholarly and wisely" written. But our object is not to praise the author. It is to introduce to our readers the following extract from this address, containing a soul-stirring appeal to patriot and parent, for the education of children. Parents! legislators! of North Carolina, read, reflect, act. What shall a New Englander, a man of that land on whose every hill top, there stands, like a guardian angel, a temple of Education, and in whose every valley the altar of learning blazes free and bright, shall he lament "a woful waste of mental power, through neglect of education," and shall we still sit in stupid wonderment, and say that nothing can be done for the thousands and thousands of children in North Carolina, "who are perishing for the lack of knowledge?" *Wilmington Adv.*

The province of education, in which we may all labor, and in which the effects to be immediately hoped for stand in some assignable proportion to the means employed, in the improvement of the minds of the mass of the people.

* Saddle Mountain between Williamstown and Adams.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF THE

First Discovery and Settlement of North-America.

Arranged in Chronological Order.

North America was discovered in the reign of Henry VII., a period when the arts and sciences had made very considerable progress in Europe. Many of the first adventurers were men of genius and learning, and were careful to preserve authentic records of such of their proceedings as would be interesting to posterity. This records afford ample documents for American historians. Perhaps no people on the globe can trace the history of their origin and progress with so much precision as the inhabitants of North America; particularly that part of them who inhabit the territory of the United States.

The following will show the chronological order in which the first settlements were made in North America:

State or Province	Date	By whom
Virginia	1610	By Lord De La Warr.
Massachusetts and New Hampshire	1620	By Governor John Guy.
New York	1612	By the Dutch at Albany.
New Jersey	1618	By do. at Bergen.
Plymouth	1620	By part of Mr. Robinson's congregation.
N. Hampshire, 1623	By a small English colony near the mouth of Piscataqua river.	
D. Delaware	1627	By the Swedes and Finns
Mass. Bay.	1628	B. Capt. J. Endicott and company.
Maine	1633	By Lord Baltimore with a colony of R. M. Catholics.
Connecticut	1635	By Mr. Penwick, at Saybrook, near the mouth of Connecticut river.
R. I. and N. Jersey	1635	By Roger Williams & his persecuted brethren.
N. Jersey	1664	Granted to the Duke of York, by Charles II. and made a distinct government, and settled sometime before this by the English.
South Carolina	1639	By Governor Sayle.
Pennsylvania	1643	By William Penn, with a colony of Quakers.
do. do.	1723	Elected into a separate government.
Georgia	1732	By General Oglethorpe.
Territory south of Ohio, about 1750	1750	By Col. Wood and others.
Kentucky	1753	By Col. Daniel Boone.
Vermont	1761	By emigrants from Connecticut & other parts of New England.
Territory N. W. of Ohio over	1777	By the Ohio and other companies.
Tennessee	1783	Became a separate government many years before.
do	1796	Became an independent state.

The above dates are generally from the periods when the first permanent settlements were made.

Rebecca Lamar.—An affecting incident relative to this lady, who, it will be remembered, was one of the female survivors of the ill-starred passengers on board the Pulaski, has just come to our knowledge. Miss Lamar, says a gentleman from Charleston, whose life was saved on the same portion of the wreck, was our guardian angel, cheering the desponding, alleviating the sorrows of those who had seen the waves of the ocean close over their nearest and dearest relatives, and administering hope and consolation even to the veteran sailor, to whom scenes of terror and dismay had long been familiar. So great, in fine, was the confidence she inspired in the heart of every member of our unfortunate band, that those whose fate it was never to reach the shore alive, when they felt their hour approaching, requested, as a favor that they might be allowed to rest their heads upon her lap, and breathe out their dying moments with all the consolation she was capable of affording. And thus all those who were unable to survive the horrors of that awful hour, with their last looks turned towards her who had never quailed or blanched beneath the terror of the scene, although the stoutest hearts had failed, and the boldest trembled in anticipation of their fate.

I am strongly convinced, that it behoves our ancient commonwealth, to look anxiously to this subject, if she wishes to maintain her honorable standing in this Union of States. I am not grieved, when I behold on the map the enormous dimensions of some of the new states in the west, as contrasted with the narrow little strip which comprises the good old Bay State. They are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh; their welfare is closely interwoven with ours; in every thing that can promote their solid prosperity, I bid them God speed with all my heart. I bear without discontent the astonishing accounts of their fertility;—that their vast prairies are covered with more feet of rich vegetable mould, than our soil on an average can boast of inches; and I can bear to hear it said, without envy, that their Missouri and Mississippi, the mighty Abana and Pharpar of the West, are better than all the waters of our poor old New England Islands.

All this I can bear; but I cannot bear that our beloved native state, whose cornerstone was laid upon an intellectual and moral basis, should deprive itself, by its own neglect, of the great counterpoise to those physical advantages. Give the sons of Massachusetts,—small and comparatively inferior as she is, the means of a good education, and they will stand

A manufactory of counterfeit Texian notes is in operation in New Orleans.

against the world. Give me the means of educating my children, and I will not exchange its thirstiest sands nor its barest peak, for the most fertile spot on the earth deprived of those blessings. I had rather occupy the blackest nook of the mountain that towers above us,* with the wild wolf and the rattlesnake for my nearest neighbors, and a snug little school house, well kept, at the bottom of the hill, than dwell in a paradise of fertility, if I must bring up my children in lazy, pampered, self-sufficient ignorance. A man may protect himself against the ratle and the venom, but if he unnecessarily leaves the mind of his offspring a prey to ignorance and the vices that too often follow in its train, he may find too late to remedy.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, To have a thankless child.

A thankless child? No, I will not wrong even him. He may be any thing else that's bad, but he cannot be a thankless child. What has he to be thankful for? No. The man who unnecessarily deprives his son of education, and thus knowingly trains him up in the way he should not go, may have a perverse, an intractable, a prodigal child, one who will bring down, aye, drag down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave, but a thankless child he cannot have.

* Saddle Mountain between Williamstown and Adams.

From the National Intelligencer.

FRANCE, MEXICO, AND TEXAS.

The blockade of the coast of Mexico by France, which continues with unabated determination and rigor, has been the subject of a good deal of discussion in the journals of England as well as of the United States, the commerce of both countries being seriously vexed by it, but especially that of the United States. We have contented ourselves so far with publishing the discussions of others, and have been especially careful to give whatever has been adduced by the French Government, through its official press, in vindication of the blockade. But if we have not engaged in this discussion, it is not that we have been inattentive either to the novelty and importance of the questions of public law which it involves, or to the possible extent of its consequences. We entertained a confident hope, moreover, that the two Governments between whom the dispute exists would have come to some terms of accommodation. That hope had, however, gradually faded away, until scarcely the shadow of it remained; and even that has vanished since the appearance of the apparently authorized exposition of the views of the French Government, which we published a few days ago. The complete subjection of Mexico to the demands of France appears to be the lowest price at which the latter will withdraw its forces from the shores of the former.

In this state of affairs, our attention has been just attracted by a paragraph in *Le Courier des Etats Unis* (a paper devoted to the national interests of France) of Saturday last, which, whilst it seems to indicate far-reaching designs on the part of the French government, apparently affords a key to the recent official announcement of the withdrawal of the government of Texas of its proposition of annexation to the United States. There is, at least a remarkable coincidence of time and circumstance in the two indications. It is no part of our purpose to enter at this moment into a commentary upon the projects and designs hinted at in the paragraph to which we refer. We wish only to ask for it the earnest attention of our readers, with which view we translate it as follows:

From the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of Oct. 20.

"Decidedly, Texas no longer wishes to be incorporated with the United States, who, on their side, have never seriously cared about it. This annexation may well for a time have entered into the views of certain Texian statesmen while the Mexican pretensions were yet alarming; but now the chance has turned. Mexico is no longer to be feared. In the interior it is falling into dissolution before the intrigues of its rulers, the Machiavellism of its clergy, and the brutality of its population. Over its exterior the thunder growls, and will before long burst forth. France desires and will have satisfaction from the assassins and robbers of her children. It will readily be conceived that, under such circumstances, Texas has nothing more to fear for her independence, and thinks no more of the proposed incorporation. Who knows even whether her government will not be called upon to co-operate in the just chastisement of Mexico by some useful diversion on the frontiers? The amicable reception which the French and English Ministries have given to the Texian agents; the treaties which they have made and probably will make with him, open the widest possible field to conjecture and forethought with regard to the future destinies of Texas as an independent political state. Mexico alone plays a hazardous game. Texas profits by it."

From the *New York Express*.

The South America, for Liverpool, will probably sail to-morrow with the Royal William steamer. There is a great demand for exchange on London as well as France.

The Bank of the United States here came forward, and for the last week have sold any amount that has been called for. On London they have drawn, without variation, at 109½; on Paris at 2½; which rates have been full one per cent, below those by the last packet, and below any rate at which specie would be wasted. When the United States Bank is in market with their bills, it is difficult for others to draw, except at a trifle below.

We doubt very much whether the establishment of a National Bank will be brought forward again for many years to come. The United States Bank has now got a foothold in this city, and in a manner that is likely to be permanent. It is established under a law of our state, which, it is stated, if altered or repealed, cannot affect those banking institutions which have been or may be organized under it; and if this is correct, we do not see why the charter is not perpetual. The bank is now in successful operation in this city, as well as in Philadelphia; its branches are established in New Orleans, Cincinnati, and various other places. As soon as the local banks in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi resume specie payments, as they unquestionably will in the course of a few months, there is no reason why this bank may not deal in domestic exchanges as extensively and at low rates as formerly. We have it from such authority as we deem satisfactory, that the great bulk of their operations here will consist in discounting this description of paper. The other large bankers recently commenced in this city under the present law, and the great charters granted in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi, will, beyond all question, soon be in operation. Most of them have established a credit in Europe that will afford them the facilities they require. These banks will find it for

their interest also to deal in domestic exchanges; all which will create a rivalry and a competition that will keep down the rate of internal exchange to a point equivalent to the transportation of specie.

If the rate of exchange should rule on all parts of the United States at or about one per cent., as we think it will, the next object will be to have a description of bank notes that will be received throughout the United States at par, or a fraction under. If this can be effected, there will be no need of a National Bank.

We are informed that as soon as the banks at the South have resumed specie payments, it is the intention of the present United States Bank to issue a description of bank notes that shall be generally current throughout the country, and that they will do this by making them payable in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and perhaps other places. Bank notes with the advantage of redemption at various points, and based upon the well-known credit and solvency of the United States Bank, would without question be received every where, and would enjoy perfect confidence. The travelling community would be accommodated, and every individual wishing to transmit a hundred-dollar bill from one end of the country to the other could do so with perfect security and without loss. The convenience to the public would be very great, and the advantages to the bank immense, as such notes would enjoy a circulation probably greater than at any period since its establishment under the old charter.

No bank is so well situated to avail itself of this valuable circulation as the United States Bank. They have their branches and agents already established, and have also a credit made that cannot be shaken. No new bank can compete with them in this particular for years. If this plan should be carried out, as we have no doubt it will be in a short time, there will not be occasion for a national bank which hitherto existed.

The Public Morals.—There prevails at the present day, among a large class of politicians, who are actively engaged in efforts to control public opinion through the elections, a most lamentable disregard of all the principles of morality, extending even to the violation of the high obligations of an oath. It first made its appearance in the celebrated contested election of Moore and Lecher, in Kentucky, where an officer of the law, sworn to perform a certain duty, refused to do it, whereby a political opponent was to be deprived of the seat in Congress to which he had unquestionably been elected by the people. More recently, we find number of the judges of the election in Pennsylvania directly interested in the result of the elections which they were appointed to hold, by large bets wagered on that result. The employment of violence, and of the aid of fraudulent votes, has become common—quite an every day occurrence. But the greatest outrage ever attempted to be perpetrated in this or any other country, probably, was that by which Mr. Ingersoll lately endeavored to get into Congress. The monstrous expedient was theretofore resorted to, of destroying the poll books of one of the wards, and then contending that the votes of all the others should be rejected on that account. It is a melancholy state of things, and if public sentiment be not decidedly arrayed against all such violations of principle and public right, the privilege of choosing the public servants will be a mockery, the right of suffrage a dead letter; and anarchy must be the inevitable result. We call upon the respectable portion of the Van Buren press to speak out decidedly against such disreputable and dangerous doings. No honest man can sanction them, and none should be deterred by party considerations from denouncing them.

Habits of Labor.—Mr. Brooks, one of the Editors of the *New York Express*, in a speech delivered in Kings county, made the following remarks, which are true to our knowledge, and should make a deep impression on the laboring classes: Mr. Brooks, in the course of his remarks, stated that "the collection of the revenue in specie as ultimately intended under the sub-treasury system, would require, in times of prosperity, the extraction of \$12,000,000 of specie per annum for the custom-house in the single city of New York." That there had sold on or never been more than \$3,000,000 at any one time in all the banks of the city. That upon a division of the \$80,000,000 of specie in the United States among the 16,000,000 inhabitants, there would fall to the share of each individual the sum of 5¢, which, again divided by the 355 days of the year, would give each person less than 2 cents per day. In the course of his travels in Europe, Mr. B. said he had visited countries where a specie currency and a sub-treasury prevailed, and where many laborers get but 2 cents per day; that he had hired men in the Neapolitan dominions for a New York sixpence per day; and yet such was the state to which the Administration had undertaken to reduce the free people of the Union."

By the credit system—by bank notes, founded on a sound capital, the laboring classes can be supported. But the gold-bombing, exclusively established, will give a workman only sixpence per day.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

Massachusetts.—This good old State is now agitated to its centre, and the approaching election will be warmly contested, not so much on account of national politics as in consequence of a matter of local legislation. The last Legislature passed what is called the *Licence Law*,

prohibiting the vending of liquors in quantities less than fifteen gallons. This law is looked upon by many in the State, as restrictive of private rights, and odious in every sense, and a strong and determined effort to effect its repeal is to be made. In consequence of this effort a great excitement has been raised. True to their old policy, and alive their own interests, the Van Buren party have taken advantage of this excitement, and are using it for their own purposes.

Unable to cope, at all, Whigs single handed, they intend, if possible, to divide and conquer. Accordingly, uniting with the advocates of a repeal of the license law, they put up their men as candidates for the Legislature favourable to repeal, and thus secure to them the votes of all opposed to the unpopular law. How far this game will succeed we do not know; but we shd. not be at all surprised at a result disastrous to the regularly nominated Whig candidates, who are supported almost solely with reference to the general politics of the country. If this foreboding should turn out to be true, and a Van Buren Legislature should be elected in Massachusetts, its first act will be to ostracize Daniel Webster. Now, party may rejoice at this result, but what will true patriotism, not frothy demagogues, say? *Alex. Gaz.*

Never falter in a Good Cause.

Some of the Administration party are wonder-struck, because the Whigs are not mopey and melancholy on account of their late reverses. This is not at all surprising to us, though it may be so to the spoils-men. The Whigs are animated by principle—a regard for the welfare of their country—and having mostly no selfish objects at heart, they have the fortune to bear up against adverse fortune, like honest men who have no cause for self-reproach. It is no struggle with them for the spoils of office, and therefore they manifest none of that haggardness of despair, that desperation of hope for the future, which characterised the Van Buren party a year ago, when they had full cause to apprehend a loss of their bread.

No true Whig will waver in his principles, in consequence of the clouds which temporarily lower upon the political horizon. Ohio, it must be remembered, is the only state actually lost to us, and that from causes which may not operate two years hence. Pennsylvania never has been Whig; but even at the last election, where thousands of bad votes were smuggled in, the majority, compared with the previous year, was greatly reduced. There is time enough to rally and to conquer. The influence of truth, under united energies and united action, may yet prevail; and no man is fit for the enjoyment of liberty who doubts it, or who shrinks from his duty in the hour of trial.

The Editor of the *New York Star* very properly calls for an adjustment of accounts, and shows conclusively that the contest is not desperate. We keep the flag aloft, animated with the conviction that the country is yet to be rescued. We shall only yield when the manacles grind the flesh, and when the free spirit shall have forsaken its frail tenement.

Richmond Whig.

The *Tuscaloosa Intelligencer*, in an article on the state of parties, very justly remarks:—"The old Republican party regarded the Federal Executive with the most suspicious jealousy, under the apprehension that it would absorb all power to the destruction of the reserved rights of the states and of the people. Dreading the monarchical tendencies of our system, they were continually haunted by thrones and sceptres and tyrants, conjured up by their excited imaginations. But the *Democrats* of this day differ from our sturdy fathers. They regard the Executive with the most implicit confidence. They entertain no fears from the extension of his patronage and power, and actually sustain him in his usurpations and abuses which the most ultra federalist are compelled to denounce!" Modern democrats fear nothing so much as the unimpartial representatives of the people and of the states."

Custom House Prodigality.—It appears from the official document sent to Congress by Secretary Woodbury, that certain Collectors of the Revenue received last year from the Treasury in the form of salaries, \$227,635 60 more than the whole amount of revenue collected by them! At Saco, Maine, four revenue officers received more than fifteen hundred dollars, while they did not collect one cent of revenue! At Edgartown, Mass., revenue officers, three of whom received two thousand five hundred dollars salary, collected only twenty-five cents! At N. London, six officers were employed who were paid more than four thousand dollars, while the amount received as collected by them was one dollar and nineteen cents! At St. Mary's, two officers were paid twelve hundred and thirty-six dollars, and collected only one dollar and thirty-five cents!

Is it not strange, when such things happen, that the expenditures of the Government are "retrenched" from \$12,000,000,000, a year up to nearly \$10,000,000,000? And is it not strange, that, when hordes of salaried revenue officers are thus employed along the sea coast, to collect, not revenue, but sores, the Administration should be able to carry a state like Maine, which, with its inlets, has more sea coast than any other three states in the Union?

Low Jour.

Potatoes.—It appears that immense quantities of potatoes are being shipped from Maine, and other Eastern states, to the West Indies and the Southern states.

From Mexico.—The intelligence we have received of the blockingade squadron is by no means satisfactory. The scurvy and fever prevailed to a great extent on board of several of the vessels, and a number both of officers and sailors, had already fallen victims to these diseases. The first lieutenant of the frigate *Iphigenia* was among the earliest of those who succumbed to the epidemic. Mr. de la Morissiere, second secretary to the embassy, was likewise dead.

Two frigates and three brigs were at the *Sacrificios*. The *Laurier*, Capt. De camp, having broken her cable on the 9th September, was driven to sea, and had not reappeared. At the departure of the *Erie* on the 20th ult. there were about 2000 Mexicans at Fort San Juan, and 3000 or 4000 in the city of Vera Cruz.

Of this number, however, the greater portion was composed of recruits which had been levied in the interior. Cannon had been placed on all the substantial buildings in the city, and the fortifications were well garnished with ordnance. All the streets were barricaded, and every means of defence had been adopted by general Rincon, commander of the town. Whatever



HILLSBOROUGH Co.

Thursday, November 1.

The Rev. Daniel W. Kerr will preach in the Christian Chapel, in this place, on the 2d Sabbath in November, at 3 o'clock.

We are authorized to announce Gen. Thomas W. Graves, of Caswell, as a candidate for the office of Major General of the third division of North Carolina Militia, in place of Gen. Cotton, resigned. The Militia Officers attached to the 6th and 18th Brigades, to whom the election is committed, will please notice the above.

An Error.—In the Raleigh Register of the 22d inst. is an article taken from the Hillsboro' Recorder, professing to give some account of Mr. Brown's remarks at the Caswell Dinner. We have good authority for saying that the part of the article which represents him as having entered into an argument "to show the folly of considering the expressions of opinion, in popular elections, as instructions, because of their equivocal fluctuations," is an error amounting to a perversion and misrepresentation of the Senator's remarks. What he did say, appears in the extract which we make from his speech in to-day's Standard. The speech of Mr. Bynum, on the same occasion, is also grossly misrepresented in the same article, as we are credibly informed. N. C. Standard.

[Our notice of the speeches of Mr. Brown and Mr. Bynum at the Caswell dinner, was made upon authority the correctness of which we have not yet seen cause to doubt. The article in the Milton Spectator from which the Standard quotes, does not profess to be the speech of Mr. Brown as delivered, but only the substance of it. How much after consideration may have varied the expressions, we cannot say; but even in the printed speech may be found expressions which may well justify the interpretation which our informant put upon them. In it is not Mr. Brown made to say expressly, that "the democratic party have never contended for any other mode of instruction to Senators than that of the state legislatures, by resolutions expressing their sentiments?" And does he not afterwards go into an argument "to show the absurdity" of taking as instructions the expression of popular opinion as made known by their elections? No matter how large a majority of the People shall, by their elections, express their disapprobation of the leading measures of the Administration, if the Legislature fail to instruct, the Senator is at liberty to disregard the popular voice; or if the Legislature instruct, no matter how little in accordance with the wishes of the people, or even without their wishes being consulted, the Senator is bound to obey or resign! Is not this Mr. Brown's doctrine? This his reverence for the "democracy"? And what did we say more?

Mr. Bynum's speech has not yet been published, and we cannot therefore say how "grossly" he has been "misrepresented." But our informant was present at its delivery; and we think him too intelligent to misapprehend, and too honorable to misrepresent. From other sources we have heard that Mr. Bynum's speech did not give satisfaction to many even of the democratic party; and we think it would be no difficult matter to sustain, by abundant testimony, all we have said in the premises. EDIT. REC.

A writer in the Wilmington Advertiser proposes that it be recommended to the Legislature, through the Internal Improvement Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the 18th instant, "to grant the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, the privilege of Banking, with a capital of \$500,000, and permission to increase it to one million dollars, the principal Bank to be located in Wilmington, with two or more branches in the state, with the condition that they shall subscribe for one thousand shares in the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company."

By a notice in the Greensborough Patriot, it appears that application will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for a bank to be located at Greensborough; and also for a bank to be located at Fayetteville with a branch at Greensborough.

Pennsylvania.—We said in our last, that the new Constitution of Pennsylvania had been rejected by the people by a large majority. This appeared to be the case from the returns then received;

but it seems that some of the western counties voted almost unanimously in favor of the new Constitution, and it has consequently been adopted by a majority of 2751 votes—one county yet to be heard from. The aggregate vote of the state exceeded 234,000; the majority therefore, by which the new Constitution has been adopted, is, comparatively, very small—so small, we should suppose, to authorize important alterations in the fundamental law of a state.

In the election for Governor it is alleged extensive frauds have been committed, growing out of the numerous and heavy bets depending upon the result. In consequence of these frauds, the Harrisburg Telegraph says, it has been determined to contest the election.

According to a statement in Poulson's Advertiser, the Whigs and Anti-masons have a majority of 21 in the Legislature on joint ballot.

Knoxville.—We are glad to see upon our table once more the Knoxville Register in its full size, with the hope that the recruiting health of the hands will insure its appearance hereafter with its accustomed punctuality. In regard to the health of the place, the Register says: "Our city begins to put on its business habits again. With the restoration of a healthy atmosphere, our citizens, who had gone abroad to escape disease, are beginning to return. But there is a void made in our society by disease and death which it is truly painful to contemplate, and which it will require the lapse of years adequately to fill."

Vermont Senator in Congress.—The Hon. S. S. Phelps, a staunch Whig, has been chosen Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Vermont, in place of Mr. Swift—whose term expires on the 4th of March. N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

The votes for members of Congress in New Jersey had not been counted at the last accounts, in consequence of an accident which occurred to the Governor. He was riding out with a friend, the horse became restive, and he jumped out and dislocated his hip. It seems that in consequence of this the official result of the election would not be known for some days.

The Crops.—We are glad to learn from the Carolina Watchman, that the Corn crops in Stokes, Surry, Davie, and Rowan, are better than was supposed, before they were gathered. The current price for new Corn is 50 cents per bushel. Flour 83 per cwt., Oats 30 cents, Bacon 15, Butter 12½, Lard 12½, Beef 4 and 5 cts., Mutton 5 cts., Chickens \$1 a dozen. Most of these articles, says the Watchman, are afforded in great abundance at these prices, so there is no great danger of our people's starving the next year at the least. One thing to help out our corn crops in many places, is the large quantity of oak mast. Register.

Corn.—Last week a gentleman, who is a large corn contractor with the government, informed us that he had purchased in the counties of La Fayette, Clay, &c., on the Upper Missouri, upwards of 30,000 bushels, which was to be delivered on the river bank at the rate of 15 cents per bushel; and that further down the river he was offered a lot of about 7,000 bushels, delivered in like manner, at 12½ cents. The corn crop in this state, she upper part of Illinois and in the territories has been very abundant. St. Louis Republican.

Important from Washington.—We learn from a source which may be relied on, that on Monday last a gentleman of high character waited upon the President of the United States, and laid before him letters, documents, &c. &c. which he had received from France, and which were intended to prove that the expedition now fitting out in France, ostensibly against Mexico, is in reality intended against the island of Cuba! Balt. Amer.

[This statement we have reason to believe correct, so far as the respectability of the informant, and the fact of his having made the alleged communication to the President, go. We were apprized of the circumstance two or three days ago, but thought the design imputed to the French Government so improbable that we did not deem it worthy of any public notice.] Nat. Intelligencer.

The Baron de Behr, who has lately been Minister of Belgium to this country, has received from his sovereign, Leopold, the cross of the Legion of Honor, and will proceed to Constantinople in quality of Belgian Ambassador.

Wabash College burnt.—A letter from Crawfordsville, Indiana, to a gentleman in this city, states that the spacious college building in that village, which was under roof and partly finished, took fire about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d ult., and the middle and north divisions were burnt to the ground. The south division, which was finished, was saved, excepting the 3d and 4th stories. The library and philosophical apparatus, which was in the fourth story of the finished part of the building, together with the chapel and lecture rooms, were all consumed with the exception of a few books, and three or four philosophical instruments. The building, when completed, would have been nearly fire proof, and

was not insured. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The fire, it is supposed, originated in the furnaces of the tanners, who had been at work the day previous on the roof. The Rev. Dr. Baldwin, formerly of this city, is the President of this Institution. Journal of Commerce.

The Methodist Church.—We have already noticed the sitting of the Annual Conference of this Church for the State of Ohio. We now desire to mention sundry facts connected with the Missionary Society attached to the Conference. The Society met on Monday, the 1st instant. After suitable addresses, (that by Mr. Hamline being eloquent almost beyond example,) a collection was taken up, which amounted to more than \$400, and to which a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city added \$100. Nearly \$11,000 had been raised for Mission purposes within the bounds of the Conference during the past year, and it was anticipated that the present year would produce \$15,000. The increase of the Methodist Church within the Ohio Conference, during the past year, was 3,500. Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury Department, October 20, 1838.

Notice is hereby given, that all the outstanding Treasury Notes, which bear date on or before the 21st day of May, 1838—being those issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 12th of October, 1837—will now be paid, on presentation at the Treasury, in advance of the period on which they fall due.

Each parcel of notes offered for payment should be accompanied with a schedule showing the dates and sums of the several notes, and the rates of interest thereon.

Holders will be accommodated with drafts payable at or near their places of residence whenever practicable.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

There have been rumors in this city for several days, that Mr. Biddle was about acting as the government agent indirectly for the redemption of these notes. The drafts, we suppose, are to be upon his deposits, resources, or funds. We understand that peace is re-established between the United States Bank and the government, except in paper. The leaden bullet is now to be succeeded by the paper pellet. We are glad of it. As long as "the Monster" is only used for frightening Mr. Ritchie's Virginia full-grown children, and humbugging the northern Loco Foco, not much harm can be done. New York Express.

Lower Canada.—The Quebec Mercury gives the following explanation of Lord Durham's change of purpose.

We hear that his Excellency the Governor General has reluctantly abandoned his intention of proceeding to Washington, and passing through some of the United States on his way to England. His Excellency will sail from hence on the 1st of November.

We have reason to believe that this change in his plans has been considered necessary both by his Excellency and the Commander of the Forces, in order that her Majesty's Ministers should be immediately apprised by the highest authority of the provinces, in person, of the critical state in which they are placed. In the mean time his Excellency has given the Commander in Chief the fullest authority and power to call into active service any amount or description of force which may be necessary for the complete defence of the frontiers, and the preservation of internal security.

Interesting from Canada.—The New York Post of Monday says: "We hear from a source we deem respectable, that there is likely to be further trouble on the frontier. A gentleman writes: 'Things are coming to a head on the frontier; I think, by the 1st proximo, we shall have a renewal of the Canada war, and, if I am not deceived, under an organization, and with a reciprocity on the part of the inhabitants generally, very different from what characterized last winter's and spring's operations.'

Another French Fleet.—Capt. Duke Hart, arrived here this morning, left Havana the 12th inst. and reports that the French brig Cuirassier, from Brest, for Vera Cruz, had arrived at Havana, the captain of which stated that a large squadron sailed in company, to reinforce the blockade at Vera Cruz. The Prince de Joinville was in command of one of the corvettes. Nat. Int.

The Count de Survilliers, (Joseph Bonaparte,) is about to become a resident of Philadelphia, and intends to erect a handsome mansion in course of the next summer.

A fire broke out at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 21st ult. which consumed the Lutheran Church and several other buildings.

The Cassville Pioneer of the 2d inst. says:—"Nothing this week from the agency. The Indians are still in camps, and dying daily. A gentleman has informed us that there has been at least 500 coffins made for the Indians at that place alone."

Death of Mr. Lancaster.—We regret to state that the injuries received by Mr. Joseph Lancaster in the accident of which we gave an account on Monday, have proved fatal. He died on Wednesday morning, at his residence. Mr. Lancaster was in his 67th year. His name will

long be remembered, as that of a zealous and useful laborer in the cause of education.

New York Com. Adv.

Another fatal Steamboat Explosion.—The Grand Gulf Advertiser says the "flies" of the steamer Gov. Shelby "collapsed" near the mouth of the Arkansas, and scalped 20 deck passengers, most of them mortally.

A meeting of Steam Boat owners has been held in Cincinnati, at which resolutions were passed, protesting against the legislation of Congress concerning steam boats.

It appears from late English papers, that Mr. Stevenson has had an interview with Lord Glenelg, at the colonial office; and that the discussion upon the Caroline affair was still going on, but very slowly, at the foreign office.

Though some places have suffered from severe sickness during the late hot season, others we are happy to perceive, have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. New Orleans, for instance, has not been visited at all by the yellow fever; and in Norfolk there were but fifteen deaths during the whole month of September.

Nat. Intel.

Resumption in Mississippi.—A meeting of the Presidents of the several Banks in Natchez, (Mississippi,) was held in that city on the 5th instant, at which it was resolved that the first Monday in January, should be recommended to the banks of that State, as a suitable day for the resumption of specie payments. It was also resolved, that the Banks of the State should be invited to hold a Convention at Vicksburg on the 5th of November next, for the purpose of deliberating on said recommendation.

Holders will be accommodated with drafts payable at or near their places of residence whenever practicable.

Levi Woodbury.—The report and resolution of the Legislatures of such states as may have a deficiency of banking capital, to provide for its increase in such manner as may most conduce to the restoration of southern commerce. 6h. That the southern banks be solicited to form commercial connections with banks or capitalists in Europe, for the purpose of furnishing facilities to the direct trade.

The report and resolution of the Legislatures of the southern states, to aid leading works of internal improvement, by the application of the credit or resources of the state in conjunction with individual capital.

Another Convention was appointed to be held in Charleston, on the 3d Monday of April, 1839.

And then the Convention adjourned, on Wednesday afternoon. The delegates, however, were not permitted to disperse until they had partaken of a splendid dinner at the Masonic Hall.

Among the regular toasts at this dinner, was the following highly complimentary to North Carolina:

"North Carolina—Modest and unassuming, but pure as her own gold."

From the Raleigh Register.
SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The Commercial Convention assembled, according to appointment, at Augusta, Georgia, on Monday, the 15th inst. There were present the following delegates: From South Carolina, 50; from Georgia, 78; from Alabama, 8; from Mississippi, 8; from Tennessee, 3; from Florida, 1. Col. James Gadson, the delegate from Florida, was unanimously appointed President of the Convention, and N. W. Cocke, esq. of Augusta, Secretary.

A committee of 21, with Judge Longstreet as chairman, was appointed to report on the objects of the Convention. This committee, on Wednesday, made a long report, which has not yet been published, accompanied by resolutions,

1st. Pledging the members of the Convention to use their best exertions in their respective states, to form trading associations, in order to carry out the views of the Convention. 2d. Recommending rail roads and canals, between western and southern Atlantic states, as tending to restore the direct trade of the latter. 3d. Recommending harmony of action between the various companies for improvement. 4th. Invoking the aid of the banks to those great works. 5th. Asking of the Legislatures of such states as may have a deficiency of banking capital, to provide for its increase in such manner as may most conduce to the restoration of southern commerce. 6th. That the southern banks be solicited to form commercial connections with banks or capitalists in Europe, for the purpose of furnishing facilities to the direct trade.

The report and resolution of the Legislatures of the southern states, to aid leading works of internal improvement, by the application of the credit or resources of the state in conjunction with individual capital.

Another Convention was appointed to be held in Natchez, on the 5th of November, 1839.

And then the Convention adjourned, on Wednesday afternoon. The delegates, however, were not permitted to disperse until they had partaken of a splendid dinner at the Masonic Hall.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

THE WHIG STRENGTH OF THE STATE. The American sentinel (Van Buren paper) before the election said that if the above amendments were adopted, "the state was lost to Van Buren."

The Haytian government have prohibited the cutting of mahogany in St. Domingo after January 1, 1839.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER	Sun rise	Sun sets.
1 Thursday.	3 42 5 17	MOUNTAIN PLAINS.
2 Friday.	6 44 5 16	
3 Saturday.	6 45 5 15	
4 Sunday.	6 46 5 14	
5 Monday.	6 47 5 13	
6 Tuesday.	6 48 5 12	
7 Wednesday.	6 49 5 11	FULL MOON.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been made to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor then anticipated. And besides northern materials had to be prepared, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swollen the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETOR.

October 12. 42—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Reade, Trustees,

Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and there to reply or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 00

ORANGE HOTEL.
Hillsborough, N. C.

42—

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

IS EVERY THING RIGHT?

This is a question which every farmer should put to himself as he commences his labor of the field; for if there is a defect in the beginning, it is possible he may labor on through the whole season to little or no effect.

It is essential to success in farming that there should be a plan; and equally so, that the plan should be a good one. Farming at random is seldom profitable. Every thing should be done by a system—the division and arrangement of the fields; the rotation of the crops; the adaption of the culture and the crops to the soil; and these plans should be right at first, or all will continue to go wrong.

Are your farming tools in order?—and are they all of good quality? Don't imagine that you are going to save any thing in the end, by using wornout, ill-constructed implements of husbandry. A good plough, harrow, hoe or scythe will pay for themselves in a season by goodness and ease of working, over a clumsy inferior article. Are all these things right?

How are your fences? None of our business, some may reply; but it will be the business of your animals, and those of your neighbors to examine them thoroughly before the summer comes round; and if not right they will be sure to find it out, and the report will be accordingly. If any wall has fallen down, let it be carefully replaced; if rails have been blown off by the winter wind, see that they are all laid in their places; have stakes been frozen out, driven them over; and remember that most of the neighborhood hard feelings that exist, might be prevented by a few hours examination and repair of outside fences. Look to it then that these are all right.

Have you made proper provision for the moral and intellectual culture of your self and family? It is all important that every thing should be right on this point, for on no one would a mistake be so fatal as on this. Newspapers, books, schools and the religious institutions of society, should be at command and enjoyed; for indolence and inaction is as fatal to the mind as to the body, and without sound morals, and general knowledge, no man can be adequately prepared to act his part in a free country and popular government like ours. Be careful that all is right here; and begrudge not the trifling expenses the attainment of such good may require.

The Genesee Farmer.

The famous Putman farm, in Seneca, the best in the county, is lined round the borders of the fields, with grafted apple trees. These trees are very thrifty, deriving most of their nourishment from the ground under the walls, which keep the snow, warm and moist, and preserve the roots of the trees from external injury. The trees in this situation are an ornament to the farm, while they are no hindrance to the farmer in cultivating his field, nor injury to the crops by withdrawing nourishment, like those in the interior of the field. Yet those trees round the field are believed to yield a greater profit than the annual crop within, with all the labor necessarily bestowed upon it—and the annual sales of the apples and fruit on this farm are said to be enough to purchase a farm of moderate dimensions in the interior of the state.

Newburyport Herald.

Fruit Trees.—The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining good fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stock or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows: Take the scions as for grafting, and at any time after 1st of February and until buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the scion in melted pitch, wax or tallow, and bury it in the ground, the buds uppermost, whilst the scion lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. A gentleman in this vicinity the last season, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, which appear to flourish. The composition to be used, was melted shooemaker's wax.

Cultivator.

Apples, a new article of Export.—As Potatoes have become a profitable article of export from the state of Maine, so Apples may now be sent to England in the packet ships. The duty in England on American Apples is now only five per cent. ad valorem, we are informed. As this is but a nominal duty, American Apples, a choice article in every English family, will now be in demand; for they can be sold at a fair rate there, and profit be made by the export here. N.Y. Express.

Yankee Iam.—The brig William, Capt. Underwood, sailed from the port of New York, some months ago, with the machine very complete for a cotton factory, with men, women, boys and girls, to run it, bound to San Bias, in the mouth of the river Santiago, on the West coast of Mexico. News has just been received of her

safe arrival. There the owner of the cargo intends to put his "nations" in operation, by way, we suppose, of extending the "American system."

Journal of Commerce.

In the Garden of Olives at Jerusalem, eight olive trees are now standing, which are proved by historical documents to have been there anterior to the taking of the city by the Turks, and must consequently be at least eight hundred years old.

Public Schools in Boston.

Whole number of boys in Grammar Schools,	2224
Girls,	2538
Boys in Primary Schools,	2607
Girls	2440
Number of Boys in Latin and English High School,	180

Total, educated at the public expense, 10,189

Intemperance!—The Young Men's Temperance Society of Dover, in New Hampshire, have published from "careful investigation" the facts, that of 675 voters in that town, 108 are drunkards, and that 72 widows of 116 were reduced to widowhood by intemperance. Seven eighths of the pauperism is owing to this cause.

The Montreal Herald estimates the population of Lower Canada at about five hundred and twenty thousand, that of Upper Canada at three hundred and fifty thousand; and the number of French in both provinces at forty thousand. The population of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, is said to be about three hundred thousand.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N.C. on the 1st day of October, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Nancy Jones
B	Andrew Kirkland
M. Bullard	Rev. W. W. Kone
May Ballard	L
Thomas Burton	Rev. H. G. Leigh
Benjamin Browning	M
Thomas Burroughs	Fredrick Moize
C	Elizabeth McKerall
Mrs. Isabella Craig	John R. Minors
Fances Campbell	Andrew C. Murdoch
Wm. Crabtree	Messrs. Robt M'Clough
Abraham H. Crabtree	Henderson Jackson, &
Thomas Cate	Barnabas Lasuly Jr.
N	Riley Neal
P	Loflin K. Pratt
William V. Clarke	Mark Fickett
Mary Collins	William Posthumus
Eliah Couch	Lorenz & Robt Pender
D	James N. Patterson
John Z. Davis	William Patterson
Edward Davis	R
John De Graffenreid	Copland Riley
Thomas De Graffenreid	May John Ray
E	Robert L. Edmonds
F	William Roberts
John Faquet	James Riggs, sen.
G	Joseph J. Russell
Alexander Forrest	S
P. Gooch	State of North Carolina
Robert Gissom	Willis Smith
H	John Scarlett, or some connection
I	T
Alca Hosney	William Trice, Jr.
David Heath	Abel Thompson
Archibald W. Horner	Henry Trice
James H. Holcomb	N. B. Thomas
James H. Houston	Harriet Terence
Elisha Holder	Alfred D. Duff Thompson
J	Rebecca Taylor
Bishop Ives	Bartlet Thomas
Edwin & Ioler	W
K	Rev. Wm. S. Johnson
W	William H. Woods
L	Hubbard Jackson
M	Henderson Woods
O	Thomas O. Jones
N	Frederick Williams

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 1.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

AND MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical where object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the inquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising, since the materials already existing and duly augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate medium through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advanced in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be presented.

It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally administer a favor of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological, one whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts as now needed, and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on education, (physical, intellectual, and moral,) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy.

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